W. G. Parris has recently found three specimens of this species 4 miles south of Byrdstown, Pickett Co., Tenn. This locality is on the western slope of the Cumberland Plateau, a region possessing a mollusk fauna quite different from the main mass of the southern Appalachians east of the Tennessee River system. Mr. Paul Adams of Alpine, Overton Co., Tenn., has also reported finding this species, a locality also on the Cumberland Plateau, and SE. of Byrdstown, specimens of which are now in the collection at the University of Michigan. A specimen kindly donated by Mr. Parris measures 35 × 29.5 dia., 21.5 mm. height. There is no parietal tooth.

Mr. Archer and I found this species to be rare on the slopes of Mt. LeConte in the Great Smoky Mountains. It is a species of the heavy deciduous forest and is generally found on the forest floor, occasionally climbing a few feet on the boles of the trees. It is not a species peculiar to the rock slides.

Polygyra ferrissii Pilsbry 1897 (NAUTILUS **11**, p. 92). The collections we made on Mt. LeConte extend the range of this species about 7 miles to the NE. of the location assigned by Pilsbry (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences, 1900, p. 120). Many of the specimens we obtained were collected near the base of the "Chimneys," which is also about 1000 feet lower in altitude than Pilsbry's records. They were found mainly on small moss covered rocks on a steep slope with plenty of seepage water, a remarkably wet situation for a *Polygyra*.

A NEW VARIETY OF *BULIMULUS DEALBATUS* FROM ALABAMA

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

BULIMULUS DEALBATUS JONESI,[1] new variety (Plate 3, fig. 4). This form differs from the typical *B. dealbatus* Say by being much thicker in texture and being all white rather than mottled with axial streaks of opaque and translucent areas. In addition, the

[1] Named for Dr. Walter B. Jones, State Geologist and Director of the Alabama Museum, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. I am indebted to Miss Winnie McGlamery for the privilege of studying and describing this new variety.

apex (nuclear whorls) are a pale straw color and somewhat glass-like in appearance. Proportionately, the shell is more attenuated and the whorls somewhat less convex. All remaining characters appear as in the typical form.

Length 19.1, width 9.9, aperture 9×5.1 mm. (holotype). Length 20, width 11, aperture 9.4×5.9 mm. (average of five paratypes).

Holotype.—Univ. of Alabama, no. 89, 2 miles North of West Greene, Greene Co., Alabama. Paratypes, Mus. Comp. Zoöl. No. 75036 from the same locality. Miss Winnie McGlamery collector, 1933.

This variety does not appear to be an ecological form. Though a member of the species assemblage found in the "chalk" area, it differs quite sharply from most of the lots studied from these regions. It is possibly a small geographical race. West central Alabama is still imperfectly known and the adjoining territory in Mississippi remains to be investigated.

THREE NEW SPECIES OF CERIONS FROM LONG ISLAND, BAHAMAS

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

During the past July and August (1936) a third expedition was made to the Bahama Islands to continue the molluscan survey initiated in 1935. To date, Grand Bahama, the Abaco group, Eleuthera, New Providence, Cat and Long Islands have been covered sufficiently to render individual reports. The present expedition, undertaken by H. D. Russell, R. A. McLean, J. H. Huntington and R. W. Foster was made to Long Island. Two very remarkable Cerions were found, quite different from any species heretofore discovered in these islands, and in addition, a large series of *C. stevensoni* Dall was collected, the locality of which had been previously open to question. Mr. J. V. Malone, Commissioner of Long Island, has just submitted a third new species, of considerable interest as it is a connecting form between *C. malonei* (new) and members of the *regina* group of Cerions to which both of these forms belong.